The Argus

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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER ARGUS

Vol. 49—No. 11. Beaver, Wednesday, March 13, 1867. Established 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias Fieri Facias and Venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 16th, 1867.

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground situate in the borough of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by an alley, east by Market street, south by Public Square, west by lot of George Youts, on which is erected a large frame building used as a dwelling house and cellar underneath, store room furnished with counters, shelving, &c. Also, one other lot of ground situate in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by public alley, east by Market street, south by lot of George Greer, west by public alley, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, frame stable and out-buildings, lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.

Also, All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a post and white oak, thence by land formerly of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, part of the John Phile warrant, north one degree, east 125 perches to a post, thence by land of the same, being part of the John Phillip's warrant, east 126 perches to a post, thence by land of the same part of the warrant aforesaid, south one degree, west 126 perches to a post, thence by same part of the Andrew Pettit warrant, west 126 perches to the place of beginning, containing 96 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, on which there is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, frame barn and out-buildings. Good orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The above described tract of land is underlaid with a vein of good bituminous coal.

Also, All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece of land situate in South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: Begining at the South West corner thereof at a post, thence by land formerly of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, part of the warrant of John Phile, north one degree, east 68 perches and five-tenths to a post, thence by the same part of the John Phillip's warrant, east 126 perches to a post, thence by the same south one degree, west 68 5-10 perches to a post, thence by the tract first above mentioned, west 126 perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-three acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, on which there is erected a log dwelling house, orchard on the premeses, the farm underland with coal.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Marks at the suit of Gotlieb Myers.

No. 2. ALSO,

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following farm parcel of land in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by public road and land of James Carson, on the by land of James Carson and Gotlieb land of defendant, south by Little Beaver creek, and west by public road and the borough of Darlington, containing 120 acres, more or less, the entire farm under fence, about 85 acres cleared; on which is erected a log dwelling house with cellar underneath, a frame stable and sheep house, a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the farm.

Also, A lot of ground in the borough of Darlington Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by public square and Third street, east by Potter's alley, south by Haggerty's alley, and west by Market street; being one whole lot and half of another, on which is erected a large two story frame dwelling house containing seven rooms with cellar underneath, also one other frame building, used as a store room, with cellar under it; lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of R. A. Cochran, at the suit of Richard Maloney and Emeline his wife, for use of said Emeline.

J. S. LITTELL, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Feb. 27, '67.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

&

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store on

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Good Store of A. C. Hurst, on the 5th day of March

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES!

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. Harvey Brown, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas & Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, '67—1y.

VALUABLE HOUSE

For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his house and lot situated in the town of Beaver, Pa. The house, a large brick, is located on lot No. 69, on the corner of Buffalo and Main streets, and contains 7 rooms and a store room, all in good repair and nearly new. Out-buildings and fruit on the lot. Inquire of

feb27,'67—3t. S. A. & J. H. PURVIS.

For Sale.

THE undersigned, offers for sale a valuable lot of ground on the river bank, just above the Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad. The lot contains something over six acres, and is enclosed by a board fence.

feb27'67—3w OLIVER PURVIS.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Dec. 23, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 3.35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	245PM	700AM	220AM	130PM
Rochester	417 "	830 "	347 "	310 "
Salem	620 "	1047 "	552 "	512 "
Alliance	715 "	1150 "	655 "	615 "
Canton	805 "	1250PM	747 "	705 "
Massillon	826 "	115 "	808 "	728 "
Orrville	906 "	200 "	850 "	800 "
Wooster	938 "	235 "	925 "	835 "
Mansfield	1137 "	446 "	1132 "	1025 "
Crestline Ar	1215AM	530 "	1145 "	1100 "
Crestline De	1240 "	620 "	1220PM	700AM
Bucyrus	110 "	650 "	1248 "	733 "
U. Sandusky	151 "	730 "	126 "	823 "
Forest	228 "	801 "	154 "	857 "
Lima	355 "	918 "	305 "	1022 "
Van Wert	505 "	1021 "	405 "	1137 "
Fort Wayne	650 "	1150 "	540 "	1250PM
Columbia	734 "	1235AM	622 "	208 "
Warsaw	825 "	130 "	711 "	301 "
Plymouth	925 "	235 "	807 "	405 "
Valparaiso	1059 "	415 "	935 "	548 "
Chicago	1250PM	620 "	1120 "	800 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	335PM	440AM	1020PM	720 AM
Valparaiso	521 "	638 "	1254AM	905 "
Plymouth	720 "	829 "	257 "	1035 "
Warsaw	817 "	940 "	420 "	1133 "
Columbia	904 "	1040 "	527 "	1219PM
Fort Wayne	1005 "	1145 "	700 "	125 "
Van Wert	1118 "	119PM	824 "	232 "
Lima	1217AM	219 "	935 "	333 "
Forest	125 "	356 "	1100 "	439 "
U Sandus ky	151 "	431 "	1133 "	503 "
Bucyrus	225 "	522 "	1218PM	538 "
Crestline Ar	256 "	600 "	1250 "	605 "
Crestline De	315 "	615AM	130 "	625 "
Mansfield	343 "	656 "	200 "	657 "
Wooster	508 "	850 "	232 "	835 "
Orrville	530 "	920 "	357 "	906 "
Massillon	600 "	1000 "	430 "	942 "
Canton	616 "	1020 "	448 "	1003 "
Alliance	715 "	1125 "	545 "	1100 "
Salem	744 "	1207PM	620 "	1132PM
Rochester	921 "	225 "	820 "	125 "
Pittsburgh	1025 "	340 "	930 "	230 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:45 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 6:00 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:30 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 5:30 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:20 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Dec 24, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	235PM	.....	330 PM
Euclid street	831 "	246 "	.....	341 "
Hudson	935 "	340 "	.....	500 "
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravenna	1010 "	415 "	.....	530 "
Alliance	1110 "	500 "	.....	630 "
Bayard	1144 "	539 "	.....	..... "
Wellsville	120 PM	705 "	.....	..... "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Wellsville	845AM	445PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1017 "	615 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1125 "	644 "	.....	700AM
Ravanna	1214PM	738 "	.....	749 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	827 "
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1246 "	803 "	.....	.....
Euclid street	147 "	904 "	.....	932 "
Cleveland	200 "	915 "	.....	945 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	430PM	610AM	1040AM	.....
Bridgeport	440 "	625 "	1050 "	.....
Lagrange	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoubenville	555 "	743 "	1158 "	.....
Wellsville	725 "	845 "	140PM	700AM
Smith'sFerry	747 "	907 "	202 "	735 "
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	830 "	950 "	240 "	825 "
Pittsburgh	940 "	1105 "	350 "	955 "

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	435PM	350PM
Rochester	730 "	325 "	545 "	445 "
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith'sFerry	807 "	401 "	631 "	544 "
Wellsville	846 "	450 "	725 "	620 "
Steubenville	950 "	555 "	823 "	.....
Lagrange	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport	1112 "	707 "	927 "	.....
Bellaire	1125 "	720 "	940 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Philadelphia	6.50 a m	Bayard,	9.55 a m.
Bayard,	1.00 m,	N. Philadel.	2.50 P.M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

BEAVER COUNNTY, ss:

(SEAL)

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

We command you, that you attach Joseph Ady, Oscar Jenkins, A. B. Jenkins, Jack Brice, Andrew M Haley and John Grafton, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Company, late of your county, by all and singular their goods and chatte's, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Beaver, in and for said County, on the third Monday of March next, there to answer Kenneth Davidson of a plea in case in foreign attachment. And you are further commanded that you summon as garnishees all persons in whose hands or possessions the said goods and chattels or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place above mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there this writ;

Witness the Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 25th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

MICHAEL WEYAND, Prothy.

A true copy of writ.

Attest: J. S. LITTELL, Sh'ff.

feb20'68—1m.

REMARKS OF

Col. A. W. Taylor,

Senator from Beaver Co.

In the Senate, Tuesday afternoon, February 12, 1867, on the bill entitled An act to repeal the act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, which became a law on the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled An act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company.

Mr. Taylor. Mr. Speaker, the great importance of this bill to my section of the State, and the urgent necessity for its immediate passage, entirely overcomes any reluctance I may have to trespass upon the time of the Senate, although I am aware that there are others upon this floor, with much more legislative experience, who may desire to discuss it.

Should I refrain from expressing, however imperfectly, the reasons which govern me in advocating the passage of the measure under consideration, I should be false to my own convictions of duty and recreant to the trust reposed in me by my constituents. In the statement of these views which at this period of the discussion must of necessity be brief, I shall rely to a great extent upon certain facts developed in the history of the legislation relating to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, and the official records of the company itself, which we regard as the very highest and most reliable source of information.

This company was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 3d day of April, 1837, and is one of the oldest corporations in the State.

Under the first charter it had authority to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, a distance of sixty miles, but by the act of April 18th, 1840, it was authorized to extend the road to the Maryland line.

The same company was incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in January, 1863, with authority to build a road from the Pennsylvania line to Cumberland, a distance of about ten miles.

The municipal corporations of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, McKeesport and Connellsville were all authorized, at different periods, to subscribe for large amounts of the stock of this company, which they promptly did. The Maryland Legislature subsequently authorized the city of Baltimore and the city of Cumberland to subscribe for the stock of the company, and the corporate authorities of Baltimore became responsible for bonds to the amount of one million of dollars, and at a later period, the city of Cumberland subscribed for stock to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars.

Among the several acts of the Legislature of this State, recognizing the existence of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, was the well known Condoning Act, of April 11th, 1856, declaring, "That any defect or irregularity in the proceeding of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, or failure to comply with the requisitions of its acts of Assembly, or their supplements, were thereby remedied and supplied. And that the charter of incorporation of said company should not be affected or invalidated in consequence of any omissions or neglect by the commissioners or board of directors to comply fully with its requirements.

We will see what was the condition of the company from this period to the time when the charter was repealed.

It will be remembered that up to this date—the summer of 1856—the road had been built from Connellsville to West Newton, a distance of only twenty-five miles, and was operated with but two locomotives, two passenger cars, and a very limited number of freight cars, and was dependent on the Pennsylvania Central railroad company for communication with Pittsburgh; it was at the same time burthened with a debt of six hundred thousand dollars. From that period up to the present hour, this company has been struggling with difficulties of the most serious character. The great commercial crisis of 1857, as will be remembered, affected deeply the prosecution of all public work as well as individual enterprise. The effect of this financial crisis had scarcely passed, when the political troubles ending in civil war, taxed the energy of the country and diverted its labor and capital into new channels, so that all branches of trade and industry were completely paralyzed for a time. Crowding closely upon these adversities of a public character, the company was involved in troubles growing out of the defalcation of faithless agents, and what was a still greater calamity, it experienced the treachery of those who had been its friends.

But in January, 1864, notwithstanding all these embarassments, sixty miles of road had been completed from Pittsburgh eastward, and the company had now become independent of the Pennsylvania road, and had leased upon the most favorable terms, a road from Connellsville to Uniontown, twelve miles in length, making in all seventy-two miles of road now under the control of the company.—Twelve locomotives, with the requisite number of passenger and freight cars, and all the appurtenances necessary, had been secured, and the whole seventy-two miles of road was successfully operated. Already the floating debt had been paid off, and one half of the work of tunnelling through the crest of the Allegheny mountain, dividing the Potomac and the Ohio had been completed, and the company had obtained the right of way to the Maryland line. In addition to these facts, the co-operation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company had been secured, and had agreed to advance one hundred thousand dollars per month, to the extent of one million of dollars, for the further prosecution of the work. For the foregoing facts we have relied upon the most undoubted authority.

Now, to show the vast importance of this road to that section of the State, we may take the books of the company, which give the following exhibit of its business and its profits.

The gross revenue for the year was two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, with a clear profit of ninety-five thousand dollars.

In the following year the business had greatly increased and the books will show, for that year, a gross revenue of three hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars, with an expense of two hundred and sixty four thousand and two dollars, for the same year, and a clear profit of one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars. The number of passengers carried over the road this year was three hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. It must be borne in mind that this was the business of an unfinished road, with but one terminus of any commercial importance, the city of Pittsburgh, the other terminus being virtually cut in the woods. But I waste no words, and serve no present purpose, in parsing these details further.

Your committee who reported that the road had struggled along for years under adversity and misfortune, but had prospered even in the midst of great adversity, and had just emerged, or was rapidly emerging, from its financial embarrassment, and had made such preparations for the completion of the road, that a through line from Pittsburgh to Baltimore was a thing already assured. The capitalists of the country were inspired with a new confidence in the success of the enterprise, when they saw the zeal and intelligence with which its work had been prosecuted, and its business managed in the midst of these troubles, and sufficient money was in readiness to construct the entire road without delay.

The prospect of its speedy completion, now so bright, was hailed with joy by its friends throughout the west, but their hopes were stricken down at once, and by a single blow. That blow was given by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on 29th day of April, 1864, when the charter of the company was repealed. The reason for this repeal, as stated in the preamble of the act, was the alleged "misuse and abuse" of the corporate powers of the company.

We have already referred to the condoning act of April 11, 1856, the object and intent of which was to "remedy and supply all defects and omissions" on the part of the company.—Up to this date, then, 1856, all "misuse and abuse" of the corporate privileges, if there had been any, were remedied by this act. The question of misuse and abuse since that date, may be referred to at another point in the discussion.

Not only was the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company repealed, and that franchises and franchises were conferred upon another corporate body which, by the same power, was breathed into existence soon after the passage of the repealing act referred to.

It has been well said that "there is no law upon the statute book that has not had its origin in some evil to be remedied, some good to be effected, some want to be supplied, or some purpose to be gained; and a little investigation into attendant circumstances, will generally enable the curious in such matters to trace each act of legislation to some individual source."

In this particular case, as in other acts of legislation, a little trouble may enable us to arrive at the origin of the "Repealing act."

We have seen how this company struggled along through a great financial crisis—through the perilous years of civil strife—and the other difficulties in which, though no fault of its own, it had been so constantly involved, until it had reached a period in its history when its final success was no longer doubted.

The seventy-two miles constructed and stocked at a cost of several millions of dollars had now become remunerative, as we have attempted to show, and contracts had been awarded for the entire road, with every arrangement made to secure its speedy completion. It is a significant fact that up to this time it had met with no serious opposition from other railroad corporations; nor had a single complaint been made by any of the stockholders, nor by a single citizen along the line of the road or elsewhere. The Pennsylvania railroad company, however, always alive to its own interest, and too often regardless of the rights of others, now saw a rival company actively preparing to take the field, and at once determined to throttle it on the very threshhold of its existence.

The Pennsylvania road heretofore free from competition, with an annual revenue of eighteen millions, had grown into a great monopoly. It saw the Fort Wayne and Chicago road, four hundred and sixty-seven miles in length, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, one hundred and fifty miles in length, and the Steubenville and Allegheny Valley roads, each about forty miles in length, with their important branches, all terminating in the city of Pittsburgh.

These roads had been dependent upon this one line—the Pennsylvania Central—for communication with the east.

If we consider the immense business done by the various roads which I have named, and the enormous revenue that would be secured by any company that could monopolize this increasing business, we may, I think, readily discover the origin of that legislation by which the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road was prevented. These roads, leading in from all directions, with one terminus in Pittsburgh, had heretofore been confined, for the transportation of their passengers and freight to the seaboard, upon this one company, which seemed determined they should not be permitted to find another outlet to the east.

It may not be improper at this point to notice the charges for freight and transportation of merchandise, to show, at least one of the results of this monopoly.

The rate of fare from Boston to Chicago, on a certain class of merchandise, in 1863, was one dollar and thirty-seven cents per hundred weight, from Philadelphia to Chicago, the same day, on the same class of merchandise, the charge was one dollar and sixty-five cents per hundred weight over the Pennsylvania road, although the distance is about two hundred miles less. On the 20th day of February, in the same year, the charges from Boston to Chicago, to the firm of Bower & Brothers, were one dollar and thirty-seven cents per hundred weight, and the very same day the same firm was charged for the same class of merchandise, the sum of one dollar and eighty-five cents, which is a discrimination of forty-eight cents per hundred weight against the city of Philadelphia.

I am credibly informed that a careful calculation of the rates will show a discrimination in favor of New York of twenty-eight cents per hundred weight.

I have introduced the foregoing facts to demonstrate the urgent necessity of a competing road from Pittsburgh to the east, as well as to show the probable origin of the opposition which led to the defeat of an enterprise which would have secured that desirable result.

These, sir, are the facts connected with the history of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company, and the circumstances under which it was deprived of its charter, as I understand them, and whatever may be the opinion of others in view of these facts, I, for one, cannot resist the conclusion that by this repeal, an act of great injustice was inflicted upon the company, as well as upon those who had in good faith invested their means in the enterprise.

I accord honesty of purpose to every man in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who may have been instrumental in depriving this company of its charter. I am not here, sir, to impugn the motives of any man in the vote he may have given, or that he may now give on this question. I call in question no man's integrity, when I declare in my place on this floor, as my firm conviction, that it was an act of gross injustice to the corporators themselves, a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the people in the western portion of the State, and a dire misfortune to the Commonwealth at large.—False representations and the delusion that this road when completed would divert trade from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and thus militate against the commercial interests of our own people, induced many good men to advocate this measure at the time, who have been convinced by subsequent developments that it was founded in deception and fraud, and are now ready to denounce it as one of the greatest iniquities of the age.

Sir, we cannot disguise the facts in this case. We need not attempt to conceal from our own minds a state of things so clear and palpable. It must be admitted that upon the good faith of Pennsylvania, solemnly pledged by the Connellsville charter, millions of monboring State, as well as by our own citizens, and it seems to me, the stigma of bad faith will stain the purity and mar the lustre of our reputation, if this repealing act is allowed to remain upon our statute books.

Mr. Speaker, let us glance for a moment at some of its results. The highest public consideration, the best interests of the people, most clearly and emphatically demand the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to the eastern boundary of Somerset county, where it would connect with and secure the building of the Southern Pennsylvania road, and thence through the Southern tier of counties eastward, thus establishing a line that would, to some extent, compete with the Pennsylvania Central. But as it now is it is a mere tributary to this great monopoly, instead of a competitor, as it should be. Sir, it is a fact that the traffic and travel over this sixty miles of road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, is in a direction almost opposite to that in which it finds its market and seeks its destination, thus doubling time, distance and expense.

This, of course, is oppressive to the people in the particular section to which we refer. But, sir, this is not all; it is but a small portion of the evil inflicted by the defeat of this enterprise. The construction of this road would open up a section of this great Commonwealth containing untold millions of mineral wealth. More than one hundred miles of the State through which it would pass is rich in its deposits of coal and iron, besides the inexhaustible quarries of marble along the Youghiogheny river, which is said to be as "fine in texture and beautiful in polish" as the celebrated Tennessee marble so much used in the public buildings of the country. All this vast wealth is now entirely useless to its proprietors, and the State, while its development would give new life and open up new facilities to every county on the southern border of the State, and greatly increase the general prosperity of the entire Commonwealth. No man who will study the geography of the State will fail to see that the great mining, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of southwestern Pennsylvania most imperatively demand an additional outlet to the seaboard. Why shall the people in this region be compelled to submit forever to the exactions of those who control the existing throughfares, when they are willing with their own means, for their own benefit, to open up another road, which would not benefit them alone, but add to the power, population and material wealth of the whole State? The great wealth of our State consists in her natural advantages—in her vast agricultural and mineral resources—and if stimulated by liberal railroad privileges, the enterprise of our population would speedily develop her resources, and Pennsylvania, now dwarfed and restricted, would soon become an empire within herself. The truth of this finds an illustration in the beneficial results secured by adjoining States in the passage of a general railroad law; by which their citizens now enjoy equal rights, and equal protection in all those matters of public enterprise and improvement.

The intelligence and determination of our people will no longer tolerate the unjust and tyrannical policy by which we have been so long prevented from acquiring the supremacy, as a State, to which our natural resources and the energy of our citizens so justly entitle us. Let the shackles of this feudalism be broken and a liberal policy in our railroad system be adopted, and we may anticipate an era of the most enduring prosperity, of increased and lasting progress. Sir, the people simply ask the right to develop and utilize these vast resources of our State at their own expense and at their own risk; they ask us for no special privilege—they are not pleading for an appropriation from the treasury, but for permission to invest their own capital in an enterprise which will increase the revenue, population and general wealth of the whole State.

Mr. Speaker, what is the character of the bill before us? It provides that the law by which the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company was robbed of its charter and its vested rights, be repealed, and that company be permitted to go on and complete its road.

It provides that the road shall be completed within three years from the passage of this bill. The act which we are requested to repeal, has been declared unconstitutional by the highest judicial tribunal in the State, because it is an infringement upon the obligations of a contract. An intelligent jury upon its solemn oath has declared that there has been neither "misuse or abuse" of the rights and privileges of the charter; and yet this was the pretext for its repeal.

The immediate passage of this bill, sir, is imperatively demanded by the growing necessities of the capital and labor of the great west.

Even now the central road is unable to meet the demands upon it by the boundless traffic of the western States; and, already, much of it is driven entirely round Pennsylvania, by the Central Ohio, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio road at Banwood, on the Ohio river, as well as by the Atlantic and Great Western road. Much of this freight and travel would pass over this new route, and every passenger and every ton of freight thus transported would pay some tribute to the State.—Nor is it true that Philadelphia would suffer by this additional road from east to west. It would bring to that city ten-fold more than it would lose by the moiety of trade that might be diverted from it; and by enriching the whole State, would, of course, add to the commerce and material wealth of that city. It is a fact worthy of the attention of those who, are so closely guarding the interests of this great city, that the rates of tariff, as before cited, make a discrimination in favor of New York and against Philadelphia which will average about twenty-eight cents per hundred weight on her immense quantity of through freight any quarter. If true [illegible] phia [Mr M'Candless], or that other gentleman, the Senator from Lancaster [Mr. Fisher], who has just distinguished himself as the special champion of Philadelphia interests will undertake to explain how this discrimination will enhance the commercial interests of that city, I will cheerfully give way to hear such explanation. They will not attempt it!—Now, sir, I have been amused to hear gentlemen upon this floor, who are opposing this bill, talk of the rights of Philadelphia, as if those rights were assailed by a foreign foe.—Who, sir, amongst the friends of this bill, propose to inflict an injury upon the people of that city? We yield to no one—not even the gentleman from Lancaster [Mr. Fisher]—in our love for the high-minded, generous, enterprising citizens of the Quaker City. They are a part of our own great Commonwealth, justly celebrated throughout the world for their never faltering devotion to the cause of human liberty. They are entitled to our consideration, and I think, sir, they will admit that the Legislature has always been ready to grant any just legislation for which they have ever asked. Their numerous and varied interests have never been overlooked, and those who believe that the passage of this bill would be hostile to their best interests, are blinded by a policy far too narrow and selfish to receive the approbation of this body. Those who oppose the completion of this road on the ground that a portion of the western traffic might be diverted from the markets of Philadelphia, should not forget that there are other interests vital to this Commonwealth, outside the limits of that city. Philadelphia is, indeed, a great city—the metropolis of the State, but not the State itself.

I will not speak of Pittsburgh, the great manufacturing city of Western Pennsylvania, its commercial interests, or the energy of its public-spirited citizens. We demand for them and for every section of the State, east and west, north and south, such legislation as will enable them to take care of their own interests and guard their own prosperity.

I take it, sir, the people of western and southwestern Pennsylvania are as industrious, as enterprising and as loyal, as in any other portion of the State, and if we, under the solemn oath we have taken, discharge our duty as the servants of the people, we cannot disregard their interests—we dare not trample upon their sacred rights. In the consideration of every question of great public interest we are bound to look, not at the wants and desires of our own locality, our immediate constituents, but the welfare of the people in general. Every Senator on this floor knows that the great mass of people in that section of the State are most earnest in this matter, and with one accord, and with but one prayer upon their lips, they implore this Legislature for the passage of this bill. They are justly aroused by a sense of wrong which they have borne until it has become a burden too grievous to be endured in silence. They ask not for mercy—they demand simple justice, and sooner or later that demand will be granted. It may not be to-day, or to-morrow, or this year, but it must come soon; the people will arise in their majesty, and so sure as there is justice in heaven the emphatic voice of an outraged people will be heard and respected in these halls ere long.

Shall we paralyze the energy of the fairest portion of our State and impede the development of its enormous wealth, because, forsooth, a neighboring State would share with us the benefits arising from a better policy? If we are so contracted in our views as to be unable to look beyond the boundary of our own State, let us at least be consistent in our legislation and avow our selfish policy by repealing the charter of the Northern Central road and every other road communicating with any of the bordering States! I trust, sir, the time is far distant when we shall be prepared for this. Every improvement, of whatever character, calculated to expand the wealth and power of one section of the country, will inure to the benefit of all its parts. Any measure that will give a new impulse to the general business and prosperity of our people, will not fail to benefit the States adjoining us. The prosperity of the west will not injure the city of Philadelphia.

We cannot restrict or change the operation of the laws of trade in this respect if we would, we should not do so if we could.

It is well known that the subject matter of this bill is now in litigation, and part of the opposition with which it will meet is based upon this pretext. The legal points involved have been ably discussed before this body, and even were I competent to the task, there, would be no excuse now for occupying your time with that view of the subject.

I am well satisfied to leave that part of the discussion with those who are familiar with legal disquisitions.

There are, however, a few facts which I will notice in conclusion.

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company was repealed on the ground that it had misused and abused its rights and franchises. The case was taken into court and after a most thorough and patient investigation, the following verdict was rendered by the intelligent jury before whom the cause was tried.

"We, the jury sworn to try the issue joined in the above cause, to wit: whether the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, prior to the 20th day of April, 1864, abused or misused their corporate privileges, within the true meaning of their act of incorporation, and its supplements do say, that the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company did not abuse or misuse its corporate privileges, within the true meaning and intent of its acts of incorporation, and the supplements thereto." This is a fact full of significance, when considered in connection with the history of this company from 1856 up to the time of the repeal of its charter.

The opinion of Judge M'Candless, after hearing the arguments of the counsel of the [illegible] has frequently been called during the progress of this discussion:

"And now, to wit, June 28th, A. D. 1866, this cause came on to be heard, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows, viz: That the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the 19th of August, A. D. 1864, entitled An act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, and such portions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of the 19th of August, A. D. 1864, entitled An act to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company, as confer upon the said Connellsville and Southern railway company any of the rights and franchises of the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, are, and are hereby adjudged to be, unconstitutional, null and void, and of no force or effect; that the said the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company, their agents and servants, be, and hereby are perpetually enjoined and commanded, from henceforth, altogether to absolutely desist from taking possession of, or in anywise interfering with the route, and road, and rigats, and franchises of the said the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, and from pretending, or asserting any right or title thereto, and from instituting any action at law, or proceeding in equity for the recovery of the possession of the route and road of the said the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, or any part thereof.—And it is further ordered and decreed, that the said, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company be, and the said company are hereby perpetually enjoined and commanded, that the said company do not in anywise accept, ratify, or recognize as binding, the said act of Assembly entitled An act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company; and it is further ordered, that the said the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company do pay unto the said complainants their costs of suit, the same to be taxed by the clerk on five days' notice to the solicitors of the said, the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railroad company."

But an an appeal has been taken from this decision, and the question is still before the courts, and may remain undecided for years to come. In view of all these facts, I cannot agree with those who believe that it would be undignified in the Legislature to pass this bill, and thus end the ceaseless litigation; it is never undignified to do right and show fair play.

It has been asserted here that this is a mere contest between two corporations, each striving for exclusive authority to construct the road. This assertion, however plausible it may seem, is not warranted by a single fact in the entire history of the contest. It is a reflection upon the intelligence of those whom we represent upon this floor. Every particle of evidence that has been adduced—every argument that has been presented—every circumstance connected with the case from first to last—most conclusively demonstrates, that it is the great struggle of the people against a powerful and grasping corporation. Sir, it is the fight of the people against a monopoly through whose influence, as they believe, they have lost some of their most sacred rights, and by whose power they have been so long and so deeply humiliated, that all patience is exhausted.—They implore this Legislature to expunge from the statute books a law by which they have been most grossly outraged, and to restore those rights of which, through its operation, they have been unjustly and unconstitutionally deprived. This is the true character of the contest; nothing more, nothing less. The people demand the protection of their interests and the recognition of their rights in this respect. The passage of this bill will, to some extent, secure these desirable results. I shall vote for it with a firm conviction of its eminent justice, and with the assurance that it is imperatively demanded by the highest public considerations.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

March 13th, 1867.

Nullification in Alexandria.

The Reconstruction bill, says the *N. Y. Tribune* of March 8, is disregarded by the President. March 5, three days after it was made a law by Congress, a municipal election was held in Alexandria, Virginia, at which legal voters were excluded on account of color. Nothing could be plainer than the terms of the law, nothing more absolute than the right of colored men to vote in Alexandria last Tuesday. The refusal of the Judges of Election to receive their ballots was an insolent defiance of the law, the desperate act of men who know themselves to be a minority, and who elected a Rebel Mayor by denying loyal men their rights. In Alexandria 900 men voted for the Rebel candidates; there were 56 Radical whits, and more than 1,000 colored voters. The latter, excluded from the regular polls, voted at polls of their own, but while the result is a clear Radical majority, the Rebel candidate for Mayor, Hugh Latham, is declared elected.

But this defiance of the law is not as important as the disobedience of the President to its commands. He was directed to enforce it, yet without one step of his to prevent, 1,000 legal voters of the United States are banished from the polls. By Gen. Canby's order—not Mr. Johnson's—a police force of 500 soldiers was sent to Alexandria to preserve order; but the President, with an army at his orders, did not send one man to execute the laws. The act of the Alexandria Rebels was even worse than a riot—it was a deliberate contempt of the Government, and we can see no excuse for Mr. Johnson's failure to meet disobedience with authority. There could have been no doubt of his duty to interfere in the Alexandria election. The law declares that its provisions shall apply to "all elections in any office." It makes no exceptions, fixes no distant day for its provisions to go into operation; it took effect from the moment of its passage, and Mr. Johnson was as much bound to obey it last Tuesday as he would a year hence. We are told, but can scarcely believe, that the Attorney General of the United States is of the opinion that the President was not required to prevent this outrage because appointed in the district of which Virginia is a part. But where in the law is there any clause which obliges the President to act only through the District Commanders or the President himself, in the matter of the elective franchise? The right to vote is absolute; the language of the law is unmistakable; the suffrage laws exist independently of Brigadier Generals. Yet, even if the opinion had any value, it would be no excuse, for if Military Commanders are necessary to the execution of this portion of the law why did not the President appoint them? The law declares that certain things shall be done, and they are not done; that he shall appoint certain officers and they are not appointed.

In the Alexandria election the authority of the Government has been insulted and defied, while, as the first election held under the law, it was the very case in which that authority should have been asserted. When we consider that Alexandria is but an hour's ride from the Capitol, almost under the eyes of the President, and that there he permitted the laws of which he is the Executive to be trampled under foot, his apologies for the massacre at New Orleans, his indifference to the disregard of the Civil Rights bill, cease to surprise. Nor do we so much care that the Rebel voters of Alexandria disobeyed the law, for that is an offence which injures but one thousand citizens, we look at the disregard of the law by Andrew Johnson as a matter which affects the nation.

The communication of "A. B." is respectfully declined, for the present, at least. Its unusual severity induces us to hold it over. We know very well that the ex-army officer to whom "A. B." refers is neither a friend just now to the Union party of the county, nor a friend of ours, or a well wisher of the *Argus*, yet notwithstanding this we do not feel that we ought to give publicity to an opinion entertained by some of his "*comrades*," and the publication of which would excite remarks that would follow him through life. At least, this is our conclusion now. Circumstances may hereafter induce us to change this opinion.

District Commanders.

Under the Reconstruction Bill, recently passed, the President has appointed Generals, Sherman, Scofield, Meade, Hancock and M'Dowell, to command the five military districts in the rebellious States. We are a little sorry that the number of districts was not made six, so that Sheridan would have had one of them, and left in command in Texas. He appreciates the situation, and understands how to treat rebels as well any man in the service.

"TRUTH" CORRECTED.

A correspondent in the last *Local* over the signature of "Truth," makes a mean attack upon Col. Quay. The author of that communication has a heart full of disappointment and bitterness, and in his effort to malign an able and faithful representative of the people of this county, shows that *revenge*—not the public welfare—is what he is seeking to attain. Col. Quay has a proud record in Pennsylvania, and this scribbler, "Truth," instead of detracting from it, only plays the *role of* a harmless cowardly defamer, and in the end will suffer in public estimation, while the object of his spleen will grow in favor with the people he represents. The *animus* of the writer of the communication referred to is so apparent that but little need be said in reply to the statements he makes.—That these statements are false is easily to be seen. For instance: He assails Col. Quay for introducing a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Beaver county. "Truth," is not honest enough to say that he is personally opposed to such a law, but basely and untruthfully impugns the motives of Mr. Quay for endeavoring to carry out the wishes of his constituents on this subject. For we have no doubt but that a majority of the people of this county desired the passage of just such a law as we now have. The *Local* correspondent knows this, but his business is to injure Col. Quay, and it would not do to give him any credit for honesty of purpose.

A number of Districts in this county were applying to the Legislature for a law of this kind for their own particular localities. Both of our representatives, we have no doubt thought and justly too, that this kind of legislation was unwise, and were therefore under the necessity of introducing the bill referred to. This bill, as we have said elsewhere, will not take effect for one year after its passage. There is also a bill pending submitting this question to a vote of the people at the next election. What objection can there be to this? Is there anything wrong in this submission? Is it not Democratic?

"Truth" tells the readers of the *Local* that when the "Sunday car bill was offered in the House, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilson, to the effect "that the bill should have no force unless all persons be permitted to ride in said cars, without regard to color, sex or nationality," and that one gentleman only voted against the amendment." He states here what he knows to be untrue, or betrays an utter ignorance of all parliamentary rules. If the previous question as voted for by Col. Quay had been sustained, the question would have been directly upon the amendment of Mr. Wilson, and if carried would have been part of the bill. This is known to all who have the least knowledge of parliamentary law.—"Truth's" object, however, is not to state facts; misrepresentations gratify his disposition much better. But he does not stop here, but attacks Col Quay because of his general course on this same "Sunday car" bill. Now what are the facts: A bill was brot into the Legislature to enable the Passenger Railway companies of Philadelphia to run their cars on Sunday, and in this shape there is no doubt but it would have passed. Col. Quay seeing this, and in order to defeat it, moved to amend it so as to submit the question to a vote of the people directly affected by it, and in this shape it passed the House. If submitted, there is scarcely a doubt but it will be voted down. Having thus stated the facts, we leave our readers to judge of the motives of the correspondent of the *Local*, and the wisdom of the Representative. It is passing strange that "Truth" should be so horrified at the idea of submitting "travel, or no travel on Sunday," to the people of Philadelphia, when he has not a word to say against the running of these cars on Sunday, within a stone's throw as it were of our own doors! For he surely knows, if hate has not totally blinded him, that Passenger cars are running the streets of Pittsburg every Sunday in the year. We are not an advocate of Sunday travel, and on the contrary have remonstrated against it, but we are not mean enough to find fault with a Legislature for submitting the question to a vote in Philadelphia, and lauding another for allowing cars to run on Sunday in Pittsburgh, without asking the people there, whether they desired them to do so or not?

The *Local* correspondent again states that "a bill providing annuities and gratuities was postponed" at Mr. Quay's request until the private calendar was gone through with" intimating that this bill was favorable to the soldiers. We have not space to notice this misrepresentation at length. The intimation thrown out is both contemptible and false. The act before the House this session on that subject was to restrict the operation of a bill that passed the last session, and which relates entirely to the soldiers of 1812. The act passed last winter was so loosely drawn up, and so opened the Treasury to infamitable plunder, that the State Treasurer asked that it be passed for its protection. This protective bill was defeated, and "Truth" (what a burlesque on the term) tries to convey the idea that Col. Quay's action on it was against the soldiers, when in fact the bill itself was intended to protect the peoples money. It will thus be seen that every statement this scribbler makes is a falsehood in whole or in part, and that his object only is to injure a faithful, influential, and diligent representative.

Registering Voters.

On Thursday last a bill was introduced in the Senate, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and on the same day a similar one by Representative Kelly, of this State, in the House, which requires that a registration of all the voters in the Southern States, shall be made by Sept. 1st, under direction of the military commanders, and no one shall vote who is not registered, and that all voting shall be by ballot. The bill went to the Judiciary Committee of both Houses, and will be acted on at once. It will hardly fail to become a law. This is another move in the right direction, and a very material one in the work of reconstruction.

Free Railroad Bill.

The State Senate on Thursday last passed a Free Railroad Law. The vote on its passage was as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brown, (Mercer,) Burnett, Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Davis, Donovan, Glatz, Haines, Jackson, James, Landon, McCandless, McConaughy, Randall, Ridgeway, Royer, Schall, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, Wallace, Walls, White, Worthington and Hall, Speaker.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigham and Graham, of Allegheny, Lowrie, of Erie, and Brown, of Lawrence.

ABSENT—Messrs. Fisher and Searight.

We have not yet seen the bill, and are therefore personally unable to speak of what it provides or fails to provide. The Pittsburg *Commercial* is very much dissatisfied with it, and pronounces it a "bogus" measure; while on the other hand, the fact of so many Senators voting for it, who are known to be in favor of a General Railroad Law, induces us to believe that this bill is not what they wanted, but which they accepted on the principle that a half loaf was better than no bread." nearly all admit that the bill concedes the principle of free railroads. Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county, one of the most earnest advocates of a General Railroad Law in the Senate, voted for it, and in doing so remarked that, "time, which cures all evils, will doubtless enable the friends of free legislation in this matter to remove many of the offensive features of the bill." A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Gazette* under date of Harrisburg, March 7th, also writes to that paper—

"That the Free Railroad Law was disposed of finally in the Senate this morning, the friends of the bill protesting against its passage, but voting for it as the best that could be obtained."

—From a private source, and since the above was in type, we learn that the eight senators, who have been considered the 'head and front" of a General Railroad law, but who finally voted for this bill, did so only after making many attempts to amend it, and failing, voted for it, on the ground that if the law could accomplish no good it would work no harm, and that an imperfect bill could be easier amended, than a new one passed—This was the view taken of the subject by Hon. Thos. Nicholson, of this county at present in Harrisburg whose position on free railroad legislation is well understood here, and who advised Senators Taylor, Bigham and others to vote for the bill, when it became evident that it would pass without their support.

In this connection it may be well to bear in mind that Senator Bigham's bill, which was such a one as the people demanded, only received two Democratic votes (Wallace and Davis) when it was before the Senate. That party in the Senate neither voted for Bigham's bill, nor the one that has just passed. Truly, they are in favor of free railroads!

Communication.

BRIDGEWATER, Mar. 12, '67.

EDITOR ARGUS: If the Potter county prohibitory liquor law has been extended to this county, please tell us why another prohibitory law has passed the Legislature for Economy and Independence townships?

We have seen neither of the acts referred to, but learn incidentally, that the Potter county act extended to this county, does not go into effect here for one year from the date of its passage. The law relating to Economy and Independence townships goes into effect at once.

The "Sunday" Bill.

The following is the material part of the bill which passed the House of Thursday last, and which the *Local* says the horrible snakes. It will be seen that the Pennsylvania Road only asks to be allowed to use additional money for the purpose of conducting its own business. It asks the Legislature for power in this act that infringes on the public or private rights, and if it was not the *Pennsylvania Road*, we would never hear a "whimper" from the *Local*, or the subject. The bill passed the House by a vote of 59 to 33.

The act provides that "it shall be lawful for the said Board of Directors, from time to time, to issue additional shares of capital stock of said Company to such amount as they may determine, and to apportion or dispose of the said shares in such manner and upon such terms as they may think best; and also to issue from time to time bonds of the said Company, payable at such time as they may appoint, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, with or without provision for the payment by the company of any or all taxes on the principal or interest thereof, and to secure the said bonds by one or more mortgages of the whole or any part of the road's estate, real and personal, and corporate rights and franchises acquired, and to be acquired by the said company," &c. All the mortgages are to be recorded in the city of Philadelphia.

Communication.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS: The last number of the *Local* contains a lengthy editorial on an act recently passed by the Legislature, extending to Beaver county "the provisions of the act approved the fourth day of April, A. D. 1866, entitled An act relative to the payment of costs and fees of constables and justices of the peace in Mercer county," with an additional section embracing fees of clerk of court, of quarter sessions, and district attorney.

All I wish to do is simply to correct some of the editors misstatements, caring nothing for his abuse or personalities. The act referred to simply provides that hereafter the commissioners of Beaver county shall pay the officers above named their costs and fees in criminal cases, where the same cannot be collected off the parties entitled to pay. Under the construction given to the law by the present board of commissioners, at least one-half the fees and costs of the officers above named would be lost. Take the following case for an illustration: A justice of the peace issues a warrant for a misdemeanor, and puts it into the hands of the constable for execution. The constable makes the arrest, and, perhaps, conveys the party charged with his time, but, generally, his outs pass money in discharging his duty. If the prosecutor fails to appear or the bill is ignored and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs and fails to do so from any cause, the justice who issued the warrant, the constable who executed it and expended his own money in addition to his time, the clerk and district attorney, one and all would receive nothing for their labor. If this was an occasional instance it would be of no consequence, but when it amounts at some terms of court (as at the last), to a dozen cases, involving to some of the officers considerable sums of money, it is of consequence and manifest injustice. The officers referred to had no discretion in the performance of the duty imposed upon them by law. The clerk and district attorney cannot decline discharging their duty under the law because there is danger of not being paid therefor.—Where the law imposes a duty, in the performance of which there is no discretion, just men will agree that the law should likewise provide for the payment of the officers upon whom the duty is imposed. What justice is there in requiring the commissioners, for instance, who receive pay for every day they work, to sit in judgement upon other officers, and say that they shall work half the time for nothing, and spend money of their own beside, for which they cannot recover. The origin of the section was not as stated by the editor of the *Local*. Three years ago the county commissioners made the same ruling. At my request Hon. Thomas Cunningham prepared a bill exactly similar to this one and a petition. The petition was signed by the county commissioners, every officer of the court, and, my recollection is, every member of the bar (I may be wrong as to one, not having the petition before me), and by a large number of the prominent men of the county of both parties. The member of the House from this county informed the writer that such a law he believed to be just, and if the county commissioners would sign the petition he would pass it. A movement was made at the same time by all the county officers for a raise in their fees, and the whole matter was let lie over for a general law. The commissioners reversed their ruling soon after, and the law was not needed. This is the true state of the case. When I found the course likely to be pursued I applied for the passage of this law, supposing as before, there would be no objection, as there ought to be none. The editor again errs when he says no other county has such a law applicable to district attorneys. Luzerne county, largely democratic, passed a law requiring the county to pay all costs in criminal cases, including fees of district attorney, three years since, and that law has been extended to a large number of counties in the Commonwealth, democratic and republican. The law I asked for is mild as compared with this sweeping democratic law. As to the case of the negroes referred to, I have only to say, I do not claim a dollar of fees from the county; and as the attorney of the commissioners knows, never did. The constable who arrested the defendant incurred all expense of seven or eight dollars in conveying them to jail which he had to pay out of his own pocket. The commissioners refused to pay him, and it was at this instance the process awarded by the court was issued and the prosecutors arrested. It was right this should be done, however, as a punishment for commencing a prosecution without cause. Chief Justice Black, one of the ablest lawyers in the State or Nation, decided, 1 Grant, page 187, "where a prisoner is detained merely for the non-payment of costs even in a criminal case, the commissioners may advance the sum necessary to discharge him, if they are satisfied by so doing they can save money to the county."—If, then, the commissioners think the negroes referred to should not be punished, they are doing wrong not to discharge them. But the court ordered that they be arrested, they were arrested and sentenced to jail for costs, and, it is presumed, the punishment was deserved by them for preferring a groundless charge. That I wanted to be revenged on the commissioners is simply ridiculous, because the money would not come out of their pockets. Having explained more at length than I first intended, not so much for myself as to set others right and let the people understand the law fully, I will close. Without such a law it would soon be almost impossible, as it is now in some parts of the county, to get any person to serve as constable. If there are men who believe certain men should work half their time and spend their own money for the county and the good of its citizens, without recompense or reimbursement, and others should receive pay for all they are to be pitied. The informant of the *Local* is certainly deserving of sympathy whoever he is because I am satisfied some one has imposed upon the editor. Certainly a democratic editor would not object to a law in a republican county, greatly modified from one passed for a democratic county.

J. S. RUTAN.

Communication.

EDITOR ARGUS: I notice a communication in the *Local* of last week, over the assumed signature of *Truth*.—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that this writer is the same, who published an article some months since, under the character of "*Vindex*," as original, whilst it was copied from the letters of *Junius*." And for which the pretended author received the merited scorn and contempt of every honest and right thinking man in the community, and who has ever since been wandering about with the mark of Cain upon his brow, and the curse of Judas wrankling in his breast, and pointed at by all who meet him saying "There he goes." This same correspondent is acting the part of a political spy and news gatherer for the *Local*.—Not a word can be uttered in private, he is present, that is not at once conveyed to the editors of the *Local*. This fact is now generally known in Beaver, and it is time all Republicans should know it lest they are betrayed with a kiss, and remember, when in his presence, to govern their words and actions accordingly. This fact is in its self sufficient to excite the utmost contempt of every one.

Will you be kind enough to inform your readers whether this last is taken from "*Junius*," or does he now use a different "carving knife."

ANTI VINDEX.

Public Meeting.

A meeting was held at Mt. Pleasant, Pulaski Tp., March 6th, 1867, for the purpose of listening to an address by J. I. Reed, County Superintendent.—At an early hour the house was filled to overflowing by the young people of the community, together with parents and teachers from adjoining districts.

The meeting was organized by electing Mr. Elwood Thomas, Chairman, and H. D. Calhoun, Sec'y. The object of the meeting was then presented by the Chairman, and the speaker introduced, who proceeded to address the audience in an interesting and instructive manner, on the subject of "Mental, Moral and Physical Culture," in which he suggested to the minds of Parents and Directors, the necessity of having properly constructed school buildings and furniture. Teachers naturally fitted and properly qualified for the work and co-operation with them on the part of Parents and Directors, and many other items essential to the design of education were embraced in the three divisions of his subject. It is needless however to detain the reader with lengthy remarks concerning the address of Mr. Reed.—Suffice it to say, that the subject was ably discussed by the speaker, and in a manner worthy the attention and admiration of his hearers. We think our worthy leader and co-laborer is pursuing the proper course in thus attempting to awaken the mind of the public to a sense of its duty, in regard to the common Schools of our county.

SECRETARY.

It appears to print, verbatim, without a word of comment, any of the sermons of the saints, they would themselves pronounce them a lie, and their ghostly interpreters would bow the knee of theirs in token of fawningness, and not as it ought to curse in.—*Local*.

What an admission. It is here distinctly admitted by the *Local* that any statement it makes, however truthful, is disbelieved in the community in which it is published. A course of conduct that has brought this condition of things about is not to be envied; and most of editors before acknowledging it, would have "pulled out," "loaded their traps," moved to and blessed in some locality in which their paper had never been seen.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—We are requested to state that the Rev. J. V. Mellyar of New Brighton, will deliver an address in the Free Presbyterian Church, in Darlington, on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Subject: The antiquity, origin, object of, and opposition to Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 9, 1867.

SENATE.

The chair submitted the annual report of the National Academy of Science, referred to the Committee on Printing, with a motion to print 1,000 extra copies.

On motion of Mr. Conness, the documents on file in relation to reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported House bill appropriating $200,000 to defray expenses of Commissioners sent by the President to the Indian country. Passed.

Mr Van Winkle presented a petition of citizens of Alexandria, asking Congress to delay action on the joint resolution annulling the Alexandria election s until the people of Alexandria had an opportunity of being heard on the subject.

Mr. Wilson said since offering the resolution referred to he had been waited upon by a delegation from Alexandria, who assured him they did not believe the late act of Congress applicable to their late elections, as no district commander had been appointed, and in the May elections they should receive the votes of negroes under the military law.

Mr. Johnson said the people of Alexandria had consulted several eminent professional men, who had told them the colored people of Alexandria were not entitled to vote at the late election under the military bill.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest of any and all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bureau in supplies of food.

Mr. Trumbull said Gen Howard had called on the Judiciary Committee this morning, and testified that unless something of the kind were done, there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South. Former appropriations have been sufficient to provide for the actual wants of the freedmen and loyal refugees, but under the resolution passing then no money could be spent in relieveing the destitute of the disloyal. It was now asked to extend the aid to all alike. The recommendation of the Committee was $585,078 less than that asked for by Gen. Howard.

After discussion by Messrs Stewart and Pomeroy in favor of the resolution,

Mr. Sprague moved to amend the resolution by increasing the appropriations to $150,000.

Mr. Doolittle advocated the amendment.

After further discussion the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Stewart assailed the management of Indian affairs, and Mr. Harlan denied that there was any more corruption in the Indian than any other department of the Government.

After a long debate the resolution passed.

Mr Cameron introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign governments from introducing upon this continent institutions and governments contrary to those established by the founders of this Republic, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 8, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following local bills were passed:

An act relative to the payment of street and road damages in Dauphin county.

An act to incorporate the National post company.

An act to incorporate the people's bridge company of Harrisburg.

An act to incorporate the American dredging company.

An act to incorporate the Enterprise gas light company.

An act to incorporate the Farmers Union Mutual fire insurance company of Pennsylvania.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Waddell asked and obtained leave to report a bill to increase the revenue of the Commonwealth, which was discussed by Messrs Glass, Waddell, Wingard, Hoffman and Davis, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HARRISBURG March 11, 1867

HOUSE.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. Quay, the special orders were suspended, and the Connellsville Railroad Bill made the special order for Wednesday at 10½ o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act regulating Associate Judges of the Common Pleas of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Quay—To incorporate the Brady Coal and Oil Company.

Also supplement to Obioville Railroad Company.

Also, for the safe keeping and transferr of prisoners, in Washington county.

Mr. Waddell—Act relative to taxation of lands neglected being taxed at the triennial assessment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MICHAEL RINE, late of Economy township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

LETITIE RINE, Adm'rx.
mar13'67—6w. Economy tp.

SPRING FASHIONS,

1867,

Bridge St., Bridgewater.

NEW assortment of Millinery will be opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

mar13'67.—1y. MRS. S. A. REES.

FINE GROCERIES!

W. F. CLARKE,

SECOND DOOR above the Post Office, has just received a fresh and carefully selected stock of

Fine Family Groceries,

which are offered to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, at moderate prices, having made arrangements in Philadelphia for regular supplies, at lowest rates at which goods can be purchased. I am prepared to sell low, a better class of goods, than can be found west of the mountains. [mar13'67.—4to.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Every Family needs it. Every Teacher should have it. Every School Boy wants it.

"100 Choice Selections," embracing the most popular patriotic Effusions of the day, the purest Poetical Gems, the finest Specimens of Oratory, and a fund of Mirth and Humor, for the use of

SCHOOLS,
LYCEUMS,
EXHIBITION ROOMS, &c.

180 *Pages, 12 mo. price, Pamphlet Edition, 30 Cts. Cloth, Gilt back, 75 Cts. Mailed Free.*

Great inducements to Clubs: Agents wanted everywhere.

P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
mar13'67—3t.

SPRING TRADE!

1867.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

NO. 54
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

Have their stock open for trade

GOOD GOODS

AT

Reasonable Prices

S. B. M'ELROY
JAMES DICKSON.
JOHN T. SHANE

mar13'67—3m.

Fallston Foundry!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

Plows and Plow Castings.

I have all the best plow patterns that sell this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of our county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

Cooking, Franklin and Heating Stoves.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake Oven and Franklin Stove combined. This stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor stoves, large and small heating stoves, Franklin stoves, Jenny Linds, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tin ware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67.—1y. JOHN THORNLEY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale at a reasonable price his present residence situate on First or River street, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The lot is 60 by 300 feet; the house was built about two years since, is a frame, 40 by 32 feet, having 4 good rooms and hall on first floor, 5 rooms and hall on second floor, good cellar underneath. The house is a good one, and well finished; a good cistern and out-buildings. The lot is well planted in apple, peach and pear trees, strawberries and small fruit. The whole is in excellent order. This property is very desirably located on the bank of the Ohio, within three minutes walk of the Railroad station. For further information inquire of the undersigned, or of Hice & Rutan, Beaver, Pa.

mar6,'67—3t. ERVIN CRAIL.

THE BEAVER ARGUS,
March 13th, 1867.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth st., Pittsburg is the authorized agent for the ARGUS in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements which appear in the first time in the *Argus* to-day:

Neat New Book—P. Garrett & Co.
Wholesale Dry Goods—M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.
Fine Groceries—Wm. F. Clarke.
Administrator's Notice—Letitia Rine.
Fallston Foundry—John Thornley.
Spring Fashions—Mrs. Rees.
Local Notice—Wilson & Stewart.
Local Notice—Wm. F. Clarke.
Local Notice—Wilson & Brown.
Local Notice—Wilson & Dickey.

☞ Wilson & Stewart's is the place to get cheap Boots and Shoes.

Stolen.—On Friday night last, from Mr. Scott, of the firm of Scott, Doyle & Williams, lumbermen of Rochester, Pa., a buggy. The parties made pursuit, but up to this date (Monday morning) no intelligence has been heard of the perpetrator.

Citizen In.—Archibald Robertson, Esq., of Beaver county, appointed and confirmed as United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District, received his papers, filed his bond and was sworn into office yesterday by United States Commissioner S. C. McCandless.—*Pitts. Com. March 7.*

☞ Best N. O. Molasses, at Wilson & Brown's New Grocery, Bridgewater, Pa.

Barn Burned.—The barn of Mr. William Moore, at Baden, Beaver county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, together with everything in it, consisting of a threshing machine, cider press, grainery, all the farming implements, harness and a quantity of hay. Mr. Moore's loss will amount to about one thousand dollars.

☞ Cheap Boots and Shoes, at Wilson & Dickey's, Beaver, Pa.

Horse Stolen.—The barn of J. W. McClelland, near Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, was entered early Friday morning, and a valuable bay horse stolen. The thief is supposed to have come in the direction of Pittsburgh. The horse was between nine and ten years old, fifteen hands high, and long, black mane and tail. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for its recovery.

MARCH 1867.

New Store.—If you wish to purchase the Best Groceries, you will find only such, at the New Grocery Store, 2d door above the Post Office. WM. F. CLARKE.

Accidents.—On Monday of last week a lad named Frank Williams, of Fallston, had the index finger of his right hand so severely injured that amputation was at first thought necessary, but the effort to save it is likely to prove successful, as it was doing well on Friday. He caught it in some of the machinery of the Wire Factory, in which he was employed.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. McManaway, an employee in the Bucket and Tub Factory, in Fallston, had his hand smashed by a tub flying from the machinery.

☞ Boots and Shoes at less than cost at Wilson & Dickey's, Beaver, Pa.

New Grocery Store.—Mr. Wm. F. Clarke, a young gentleman, well and favorably known to the people of Beaver and vicinity, on Monday last, opened a fine grocery store, in the building just above the Post Office, in this place. He designs keeping a supply of the very best articles in his line on hand, and purposes selling them at a very moderate advance upon cost. Call and see him.

☞ Boots and Shoes at less than cost, at Wilson & Stewart's.

Foundry, Hardware &c.—Mr. John Thornley, of Fallston, this week, advertises at length in the *Argus*. It will be seen on reading his advertisement that he manufactures and keeps on hand for sale, engines, stoves, plows, and in fact almost every thing wanted in the hardware line. Persons in want of articles of this kind should call and see his stock and ascertain his prices, before hurrying off to Pittsburgh or elsewhere.

MARCH 1867.

New Grocery Store.—Nothing but a Strictly Prime Article sold at the New Grocery, 2d door above the Post Office.
WM. F. CLARKE.

Union Nominations.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Union Republicans of Borough township, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, March 14th, 1867, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported on the Friday following. A general attendance of the members of the party is requested.

The nominations for Borough officers will be made at the same time and place.

☞ Best No. 1 Winter Wheat Family Flour, cheaper for same quality than any other place in the county or city, at Wilson & Brown's new Grocery, Bridgewater, Pa.

Senator Taylors Speech.—On the outside of our paper this week will be found an excellent speech delivered by Col. A. W. Taylor, Senator from this District, on the Connellsville Railroad bill. The Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, in publishing this speech makes use of this complimentary language:

"We print, to-day, the first speech made by the youngest Senator in the State Senate—Hon. A. W. Taylor. It is in favor of the Connellsville railroad, and will bear favorable comparison with the efforts of the ablest man on the floor of the Senate. Senator Taylor brings out the legal points involved in the measures of legislation discussed, and deals candidly and fairly with the subject. From the character of this speech, it is easily to predict for Senator Taylor a future of great usefulness and success as a legislator."

Questions.—We have a number of questions on hand for answer, but as the spring elections are held on Friday next. It should be our duty here, as well as elsewhere, to see that none but prudent and safe men are given positions of any kind. Upon those elected will devolve the duty of collecting and disbursing our local taxes, the maintaining of general good order, the selection of teachers for our children, and various other matters needless to mention. Let us see to it, that we get the right men in the right place.

Expelled.—The minutes of the M. E. Conference, at present in session at Massillon, Ohio, show that on Thursday last, the Rev. Isaac Aiken, was expelled from the ministry and from the Church. His offense, as we understand it, was that of bringing false accusations against his wife. Dr. Cox, well known in our place, on behalf of Mr. Aiken, gave notice that the case would be appealed to the next general Conference of the Church.

"A Book For the Million."—In another column will be found an advertisement of P. Garret & Co., publishers of Philadelphia, in which they offer to the public, one of the most interesting little volumes that we have had the good fortune to see for a long time. It contains one hundred choice selections of prose and poetry, embracing the most popular and patriotic effusions of the age; and is a book that would be peculiarly valuable to students who are training themselves for public speaking. Among these selections, we notice "Barbara Fritchie," "Bingen on the Rhine," "Sheridans Ride," extracts from Webster's speeches, from Everett's, and many other contributions to literature that will live long after the present generation has passed away. Pamphlet edition 30 cents, cloth gilt back 75 cents. Mailed free. Address P. Garrett & Co. No. 702, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Free Exhibition.—On Saturday next, the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, are to witness a free exhibition of "trained horse flesh," by Profs. Magner & Dudley, who will appear on one of our principal streets with their celebrated trained stallions, driving them to double and single carriages, without bridal reins, breeching or traces, with heads and necks entirely free, controling them alone by the motion of the whip, and making them perform all the evolutions known to the "horsemanship fraternity. These gentlemen propose opening a school here, with a view of teaching some of our people how to come the "Barey" over vicious horses, &c. The exhibition takes place at 1 P. M., near the National Hotel, in this place. These gentlemen are very flatteringly spoken of by newspapers published in towns visited by them.

About Advertisements.—The *Argus* is just now filled with local advertising. There has not been for some time, and there is not now, a patent medicine, gift enterprise or lottery advertisement in it. If a farmer of the county desires to sell his lands or his stock, or a village property owner his houses and lots, or if our merchants, manufacturers and mechanics are anxious to increase their trade or extend their business, they just now communicate these desires through the *Argus*, well knowing that in this way a class of persons are reached who have means at command, and whose patronage is always desirable. They have ascertained it to be a source of profit to do so, and the result is, as we have already stated, our columns are filled to overflowing with this class of advertising.

But our up-street neighbor, the *Local*, has a different class of readers, and necessarily has another kind of advertisements and advertisers: Some one tells the readers of that paper that he has discovered a medicine that "makes the miserable happy," another that he is proprietor of a "hair exterminator," another that he can make "whiskers grow in three weeks time," another calls upon the "afflicted to suffer no more," as they can be cured by his "elixir" immediately, another that he makes a white liquid that "removes tan, freckles, blotches, and gives the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint," another that he makes the "Regenerator Capilli," and insists positively that it will make hair grow on "bald heads" in almost the twinkling of an eye, and curl it into "wavy and glossy ringlets," and last, but not least, comes "Madame H. A. Perrigo, the world renowned Astrologist," who says "she reveals secrets no mortal ever knew." She "restores to happiness the despondent, tells all about absent lovers, tells you the day you will marry, and gives you the name and characteristics of the person, &c.," all of which we suppose the generality of the *Local's* readers "gulp down," forward their dollar, and live in blissful ignorance of, being duped the balance of their lives.

Facts like these require but few comments. They show that the *Argus* is patronized and supported by the solid, reflecting men of the community in which it is published, and that the *Local* is patronized and supported by city humbugs and brazen-faced impostors. They show that the *Argus* is read by men who are engaged in building up and developing the resources of the county; and that the *Local* is read by persons who are engaged in "cultivating whiskers," "exterminating hair," and who believe in "ghosts," and have unlimited faith in "fortune telling." They show that the *Argus* is not engaged in the business of pandering to the vicious, and helping to impose upon the ignorant; while they establish beyond a doubt that the *Local* is doing this, and taking pay for it.

Committed and Released.—On Friday last a colored preacher named Hamilton of Bridgewater or Fallston, we believe, was arrested and committed to the jail of this county for marrying a colored man named Penny to a white girl by the name of Duck. The "wedded pair" reside in or near Fallston, and have for some time back been occupying the same house. The Justice who committed Hamilton was evidently laboring under an erroneous impression of the law in such cases made and provided, for our statutes attach no penalty for marrying or giving in marriage, to the parties white, black, or mixed, provided only that they are of full age. On being advised of this the Sheriff released Hamilton, who, it is said in addition, denies having joined the parties in wedlock at all. If married by any one, he alleges, the ceremony was performed by some one else. Penny is said to be almost white, and we presume his "Duck" has but little the worst of the bargain made and entered into.

☞ Best roll Butter always on hand at Wilson & Brown's new Grocery, Bridgewater, Pa.

Rochester Improvements.

Rochester is one of the most faithful and beautiful sites on our great national thoroughfare, the Ohio river. It is situated at the junction of the Beaver river, some 25 miles north west of Pittsburgh. Its scenery is unsurpassed by [illegible] and its natural and artificial facilities can scarcely be equalled anywhere. With a safe landing at its fine Wharf Boat for all steamer boats, at every stage of water, on the Ohio, where you can see for 15 miles those stately Palaces plying up and down this stream. Two canals and five railroads concentrate at this point. There are 12 Express and Mail trains and 13 Accomodation trains stop here daily, (Sundays excepted), and about the same number of Freight trains.

The place is rapidly improving in population, and there have been over 80 buildings erected in 1866, and a prospect of a larger number the present year.

The sale of unimproved lots, made by one person alone, amounts to $13,550. We have erected and in successful operation, 2 Steam Saw and Planing Mills, 2 Fire Brick Manufacturies, 2 Metal Foundries, 1 extensive Plow Factory, 1 Machine and Agricultural Implement Factory, 1 Sash and Door Factory, 1 Looking Glass and Picture Frame Factory, 2 Soap and Candle Factories, 1 Marble Works, 3 Tin and Copper Smith establishments, the great and extensive Pittsburgh Pocket Cutlery Factory, whose workmanship can't be surpassed in any country, and whose products alone amount to not less than a million of dollars per year, 20 Dry Goods and Grocery Stores, 2 Shoe and Leather, and 2 Drug Stores, together with all other necessary mechanical branches, 5 large Hotels, besides a number of private Boarding Houses for the accommodation of the public, and the three or four hundred operatives employed in the above mentioned establishments. In addition to these, we have four churches, the Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic, and German Methodist. The Methodist Episcopal congregation has just organized, and are expecting a Preacher to be appointed here, and will hold services in the Town Hall until they can build a church. We have also a very fine School House, with about 75 pupils in attendance at the present time. This town is all underlaid with coal and fire brick clay, which is being taken out at a point in the place.

T. J. Chandler.

AN APPEAL.

We gladly call the attention of our readers to the following appeal, and trust they will respond to it. Every one in the State can do something in furtherance of its objects:

TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

The undersigned, appointed to prepare a history of the Pennsylvania volunteer and militia organizations, having discovered many imperfections in the muster-out rolls of the companies, desires that each soldier who served in any organization from this State, would furnish information in his personal history pertaining to the following points:

1. *Wounds.*—If wounded, give the date; in what engagement received; nature of wounds; result of the wounds; nature of surgical operations, if capital, and by whom performed.

2. *Imprisonments.*—If a prisoner, give the date and place of capture; where imprisoned, nature of treatment, and the date and manner of escape or release.

He also desires that the relatives or companions-in-arms of deceased soldiers would give the cause, date, place of death and place of interment of each, and any facts in his history touching the subjects above referred to.

Write at the head of the page the name of the person to whom the information pertains, the number of regiment and letter of company to which he belonged. Write in concise terms in a plain hand, on letter paper, and on but one side of a leaf.

The undersigned also desire to make a collection for present and for future use of—

1. Complete files of all newspapers published in the State from the beginning of 1861 to the close of 1865, to be bound and permanently kept in the archives of the State. Will the publishers, or any friend possessing them, furnish such files?

2. Discourses commemorative of fallen soldiers; pamphlets pertaining in any manner to the rebellion or its causes; articles published, or in manuscript, containing historical facts.

3. Published histories or sketches of regiments, batteries, or companies; printed rolls and descriptive matter.

4. Diaries of soldiers; letters descriptive of military life, containing information of permanent historic value, or descriptions of interesting incidents; plans of battles, sieges, forts, and of naval engagements.

5. Complete rolls of students and graduates of each college in the State who were in the service.

6. Card photographs (vignette) of each officer of whatever grade, who at any time acted as a commander of a regiment, battery, or independent company, inscribed with his name, number of regiment, &c., dates of period during which he held command, with his present postoffice address. The relatives of deceased officers are requested to forward the photographs of such officers inscribed as above. No use will be made of these photographs without the express permission of the senders, further than to arrange them in albums for preservation.

Much of the matter called for under these several heads may not be needed for immediate use, but the day will come when it will be invaluable, and the present is regarded as a favorable time for commencing the collection.

Let every true son of Pennsylvania respond promptly to this call, and thereby rescue from oblivion many memorials of her patriotism and her power.

Samuel P. Bates,
State Historian.

Department of Military History, Harrisburg, Feb. 22, 1867.

Newspapers throughout the State will please copy.

Brought to Jail.—On Monday night the following parties were brought to jail by constable F. M. Anderson, on a commitment of Justice Smith of Bridgewater: Jack Stringfield, Zack Rhighron, Charles Leslie and Eveline Irwin. These parties are all charged with breaking into a house on the night of the 8th inst., partially occupied by Wm. D. Alcorn, and from which he had removed his family and most of his goods on that day. The house stands near our Borough line, and the persons committed to jail broke in upon, ransacked themselves within it, drank the complainants wine, feasted on his preserves, and had a "festive" time generally. After their frolic they were found out, arrested, and provided with quarters suitable to their condition in life.

Agricultural.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House, on Monday, March 18th at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, and other important business will be brought before the meeting. A general attendance is requested.

Wm. Shrader, Pres't.
Wm. S. Barclay, Sec'y.

Fogler Sentenced to Death.

On Tuesday morning last, Robert Fogler, who had been found guilty as one of the murderers of Mr. Dinsmore, was brought upon the stand and afforded an opportunity to testify in the case of Montgomery who had been jointly indicted with him. After being told by the Court that it was for him to decide whether or not to give his evidence, and admonished in the most [illegible] that he had nothing to gain or lose by becoming a witness in the case then on trial, he decided not to testify. The Court then remanded him to jail, and directed the Sheriff to have him present at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to receive his sentence.

It being thus made known that sentence of death would be pronounced upon him at that time, the Court room was filled to its utmost capacity to witness the solemn scene. At 2 o'clock Fogler was brought in by Sheriff Smith and took his seat within the bar. The Court being opened, amidst profound silence his Honor Judge Acheson addressed him as follows:

"*Robert Fogler:*—You have been tried and convicted by a jury of your own choosing of "murder of the first degree." Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner replied, "Not at present."

His Honor, then proceeded with the sentence:

"The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the approval of the court, and the whole community. The evidence of your guilt was so clear and conclusive, that no effort of your counsel could avail you of an acquittal. [illegible]

The murder of which you have been found guilty, was of no ordinary kind. It was not the result of excited passion or of revenge growing out of an enmity had with the deceased, but it proceeded from an inordinate lust after gain. You had learned that the deceased had wealth. You visited his house, two or three weeks before the murder, and by your own confession, were then looking about for the evidences of it. You conceived the design of robbing the deceased some two weeks before you proceeded to accomplish your diabolical purpose. On the evening of the murder you set about your preparations with deliberation. You provided yourself with the cartridges needful for the pistol you designed to make use of if necessary. You changed your clothes, and blackened your face, and thus disguised, in company with your confederate, armed with deadly weapons, you pursued your unrelenting way for six miles, in the darkness of night, to the house of the deceased. Having, by artifice, succeeded in inducing your unsuspecting victim to unfasten the door, you entered the dwelling, pistol in hand, demanding his money, when a struggle immediately ensued which did not cease until after you had discharged the contents of the pistol twice against the person of the deceased, thus inflicting the mortal wounds which occasioned his death. Not content with this, you called on your confederate to strike the deceased after you had thus shot him; and he was brutally struck upon the head with a chair, and cut with a knife across the breast, and on the hand, in a vain effort doubtless on his part, to wrest the knife from the assassin's grasp.

We do not recite these facts, to harrow up your feelings, but to show you how just and righteous has been the verdict condemning you to death. Consider, likewise, that if a mysterious Providence permitted the commission of this great crime, how the same Providence interposed afterwards to bring you to the bar of justice. In your vain imagination you thought that the darkness of the night and the disguise you wore would screen you from all human observation, but you forgot that the eye of an all-seeing God, to whom "the darkness is as light" was looking down on you and that by His interposition the evidence of your guilt was left at the very door-step of the dwelling you had desolated. By the apparently insignificant circumstances of the loss of the heel from off one of your boots, the clue was given by means of which your guilt was traced out, so clearly that in the prison you exclaimed to the minister of religion who visited you offering spiritual consolation, "I have no hope;" and to them, as well as to others, you freely confessed yourself the murderer of the deceased.

For your own peace of conscience it would have been well you had remained unwaveringly in that frame of mind. Unhappy man! By these confessions of your guilt, you had taken the first step, which every sinner must take, towards that fountain which washes away all human transgressions however great. By what satanic influence you were turned back we do not enquire now; but it will not be remembered against you, if you hasten, by renewed confession and prayer for mercy, to seek after it again. Your only reliance in this world, is in the merits of Christ's blood, which is able to wash from your soul the stain of the human blood you have so unrighteously shed. Dismiss from your mind all hope of escape the punishment which human law, by divine command, assigns to the murderer of his fellow man. There is no hope for you in this world.

The sentence of the court is, that you be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Washington, whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of the said jail, and that you there be hanged by the neck, until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner stood and listned to his awful doom with the same apparent calmness and self-possession he had maintained throughout the whole progress of his trial. While his Honor on the bench was deeply affected, and many in the audience were moved to tears by the solemn scene, the victim who was being consigned to the scaffold appeard to be not in the least affected.

Since his imprisonment, he seems to have undergone a most unaccountable change. Almost immediately after his arrest he fully confessed his guilt, and to all appearances manifested sincere penitence; but within the last few weeks, through some evil influence, a marvelous transformation has been wrought in him. Instead of exhibiting any feelings whatever, he has put on an air of indifference that is absolutely sorrowful to behold.—*Washington Reporter.*

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour per bbl		$14 00
Dried Apples per bus		2 00
do Peaches	"	3 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	45
Flax Seed	"	2 25
Beans,	"	2 00
Potatoes,	"	80
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal	per cwt	2 00
Butter,	per lb	35
Hams,	"	12
Shoulders,	"	10
Sides,	"	11
Tallow,	"	12
Lard,	"	12
Candles,	"	20
Molasses,	per gal	1 00
Carbon oil,	"	70

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of John Neely, late of Economy twp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

James Neely, Executor.
mar6'67.—6t. Economy tp.

Grand Opening!

FOR THE

Fall Trade

AT

DRY GOODS STORE

IN THE

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Our prices will astonish all who favor us with a call.

Goods of every description sold Cheaper than ever.

Brown Muslins at 10 cts
Bleached do 12 1-2
Good Prints, 12 1-2 a 15.

Pants Stuffs,
Tickings,
Checks,
Ginghams,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Red & Yellow Flannels,
Barred & Striped do
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop do
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Trimmings,
Ribbons,
Millinery Goods,
Etc., etc., etc.

—The prices of the above Goods we warrant less than the same class of Goods can be bought for west of the mountains.

Dress Goods in endless variety,
French Merinos,
Coburgs,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Plaids,
Cashmeres,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Cheaper than ever!

Blankets and Blanket Shawls,

At great bargains.

Remember the place:

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Come to-day, and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

TOWN IS THE TIME TO BUY.

OPENING

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

WATER STREET, 2 DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S, BRIDGEWATER.

Have removed to the room formerly occupied by J. M. Dickey, on Water St., Bridgewater, I offer my entire stock at prices that will astonish all.

Millinery

Of every description, cheaper than the cheapest. Velvet and Silk Bonnets; Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ornaments, &c.

A JOB LOT of Ladies and Misses Hats:—Very Cheap. Call and see them.

Trimmings,

of all kinds, for Dresses and Cloaks, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETTS, BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, MENS' KNIT COATS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS, Very cheap.

Cotton Batting, Country Flannels, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gents' and Ladies' Paper Collars,

Hosiery & Gloves,

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

CLOSING OUT AT COST!

WOOLEN GOODS,

Zephyr Knit Shawls, Hoods Nubias, Sontags Square and Long Shawls.

SHOES.

Selling off at less than cost!

MILLINERY

Bonnets altered and cleaned, Cheap.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

Men's shirts made to order. Machine stitching.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

☞ Remember the place—Water street, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

Rochester Marble Works.

W. H. MARSHALL,

—*MANUFACTURER OF*

Monuments & Head Stones!

DEALER IN

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

Marble Mantles, Marble and Stone Fencing and Posts for Cemetery Lots Made to Order.

Chas. A. Dickey. R. A. Wilson.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

Bargains!

GRAND CLOSING OUT

OF

Boots and Shoes

IN BEAVER!

Wilson & Dickey would respectfully inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade, and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,
3 Doors East of B. B. Anderson's Store.
Beaver, Pa.
jan9,67.

Great Bargain!

100 Acres of Land for Sale.

Said land is situated in Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., is but 3½ miles from New Brighton, and has on it a two story hewed log house, shingled roof, and contains four rooms. There are also peach and apple trees on the premises. Sixty or seventy acres of the land are cleared. Any one wanting a farm at a bargain, would do well to call and examine for themselves, or if desired, I will sell my whole farm consisting of two hundred acres of land—a good stock and fruit farm. 1000 bushels of apples were grown on this farm the past season. Peaches, pears and cherries in abundance on it.

For further information apply to
DAVID THOMAS,
on the Premises, or
refer to WM. KENNEDY,
mar6'67.—3t. New Brighton.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

The undersigned designing to relinquish house-keeping, offers for sale his comfortable and convenient two story brick house, situated on Third st. The house contains six rooms, newly papered and painted; lot 25½ feet front by 300 back, shade trees in front and water at the door. Would prefer to sell furnished. Furniture has only been in use since April 1, 1866. Possession given at once if desired.
WM. S. MARKS,
at the store of Thos. M'Creery,
mar6,'67—3t. Beaver, Pa.

TO THE LADIES!

The undersigned take pleasure in informing the Ladies of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and vicinity, that they will open, on the 1st of April, 1867, a large and well assorted stock of new MILLINERY, TRIMMING and FANCY GOODS, which they will offer to the public at prices lower than the lowest. Their room will be on the corner of Tank and Mound streets, (in the building soon to be occupied as a grocery store, by Mr. Ramer,) in Beaver Falls, Beaver co., Pa.
Mrs. E. J. RAMER,
mar6,'67—3mos. Mrs. E. J. HOWE.

Perry Brown.....Hartford Brown.

P. Brown & Son.

Rochester, Pa.,

(*Near Mr. Cross' Store.*)

Wholesale and Retail manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron ware, and dealers in Japaned, Planished and Pressed ware, and house furnishing articles generally, also Stove and Hard ware. All orders promptly attended to. [mar6,'67—3mos.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah B. Connelly, late of Hanover twp., Beaver co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. GIBB, Executor.
mar6'66—6t. Hanover tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of John May, late of Beaver boro., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HICE, Executor,
mar6'67.—6t. Beaver.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Ann Alexander, of Pulaski tp., Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS HAYS, Executor.
feb27,'67—6t. Pulaski tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Thos. M. McCord, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

S. B. McCORD, Administrator,
feb6'67. New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Haviss, late of Franklin township, Beaver co., dec'd., having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH MARSHALL, North Sewickly tp.,
feb18'67. Administrator.

Soap! Soap!! Soap!!!

LEGAL TENDER SOAP.

Buy your soap of OLIVER & WATHEY, manufacturers, you will find it the best soap in the market; try it. Water street, Rochester, Pa., opposite the steamboat landing.
mar6'67.—3mos.

LIST of Applicants for License at March Term, 1867.

Hotels, &c.

Ellen Rufer	Philipsburg boro.
Rebecca Allibaugh	Darlington "
D. H. Kerchner	Philipsburg "
Francis Blount	New Brighton "
W. P. Alcorn	Bridgewater "
W. Glenn	Beaver Falls City.
Henry Kinsley	Beaver boro
John Geeshing	Big Beaver twp.

Retail Liquors, &c.

C. Haller	Freedom boro
J. B. Clark	Beaver "
John H. Swan	Freedom "
Henry Kinsley	Georgetown "
Owen Powell	New Sewickly twp
William Rogers	Industry "
Jonathan I. Davis	Big Beaver "
Jacob Ross	Industry (village) "
Wm. W. Stevenson	Rochester boro
Christian Emmel	New Brighton boro
W. Fulton	Big Beaver tp.

To sell liquors in quantities not less than one quart, to be drank with the purchaser.

Mary Alexander	Rochester boro

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.
feb27'67.—to.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of March, A. D. 1867, for confirmation and allowance:

First and final account of John P. Brunton and Hugh Moore, executors of the last will of John Brunton, dec'd.

First account of James Morrison, executor of the last will of Joanna Dungan, dec'd.

The account of John W. Pierce, administrator of the estate of Isaac Pierce, dec'd.

Final account of Wm. Kennedy, guardian of Eliza Baxter, minor son of Sam'l Baxter, dec'd.

Partial account of F. W. Williams and R. Mehard, Adm'rs of the estate of Samuel Kelly, dec'd.

The real estate account of F. W. Williams and R. Mehard, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Kelly, dec'd.

First and final account of Andrew Stratton, Administrator of the estate of Joel B. Gould, dec'd.

First and final account of Gilbert Trumpeter, Adm'r of the estate of Martin Metscham, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Allison, Guardian of Georgiana Allison, minor daughter of Geo. W. Allison, dec'd.

Final account of Abraham Hunter, Guardian of Clark Hunter, minor son of Rebecca Hunter, dec'd.

First and final account of John Slater, Executor of the last will of Robert Nevin, dec'd.

First and final account of R. Temple, Adm'r of the estate of John Londis, dec'd.

First and final account of Isaac Morgan, Executor of the last will of Jacob Coreman, dec'd.

First and final account of John May, Administrator of the estate of John H. May, dec'd.

Final account of Thos. M'Clure, Executor of the last will of John Clark, dec'd.

First and final account of A. Ralston, Administrator of the estate of Wm. A. Reed, dec'd.

Guardian account of John D. Glenn, Guardian of Matilda T. Stewart, minor daughter of C. M Stewart, dec'd.

First and final account of J. A. Abdell, Administrator cumtestamento annexo of D. C. Wakefield, dec'd.

First and final account of Henry Gross and George H. Kreds, Executors of the last will of Christian Zeifle, dec'd.

The accounts (real and personal) of John Slentz, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Glass, dec'd.

First and final account of James and John Allison, Executors of the estate of James Allison, dec'd,

Account of J. L. Pyle, Guardian of Mary Sheiver, minor daughter of John Sheiver dec'd.

Accounts of Robert Cooper, Guardian of the minor children of Abraham Bruce, dec'd.

Real estate account of David Anderon, Administrator cumtestamento annexo of the essate of Alexander Gibb, dec'd.

First and final account of John Slentz and Samuel Anderson, Executors of the last will of Bernard Anderson, dec'd.

First and final account of Jos. Ledlie, Trustee in the estate of Mary Ewing, dec'd.

Partial account of R. Graham, Executor of the last will of Francis Fair, dec'd.

Final account of Sam. B. Wilson, Guardian of David N. Niblo minor son of Alexander Niblo, dec'd.

First and final account of Dr. M. Lawrence and John Craig, Executors of the last will and testament of John Craig, dec'd.

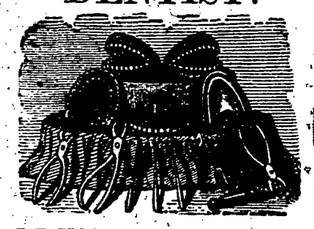
First and final account of J. Bentel, Administrator of the estate of Bernard Toner, dec'd.

Account of Jos. C. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of William B. M'Gaffick, dec'd.

Account of Jennet Young, Administratrix of Wm. Young, dec'd, who was the Administrator of Hugh Young, dec'd.

feb20'67. D. SINGLETON, Reg.

J. M. Harton,
DENTIST!



OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store.

feb20'67—6m.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the residence of JAMES COOK, Sr., dec'd., near Darlington, on

THURSDAY, March 14th, 1867.

the following property: 2 Horses, 1 Milch Cow, 5 Spring Calves, 140 Head of Sheep, 2 Spanish Bucks, 1 Two Horse Wagon (new) 1 do Spring Wagon, 1 Sulky, 2 Sets Double Harness, 1 Excelsior Mower & Reaper, 1 Buckeye Mower & Reaper, Wheeled Horse Rake, Revolving do, Cider Mill, Plows, Harrow, Cultivator, Corn Planter, Grain Drill, Hay, Corn and Oats by the bushel; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to the above sale, as nearly all the articles offered are good as new, and of the best selection. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when a due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

feb27'67—3t. B. G. COOK.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately existing between PERRY BROWN and URIAH PATTERSON, of Rochester, Pa., under the firm of BROWN & PATTERSON, was dissolved on the Nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1867, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership, are to be received by PERRY BROWN, and all demands presented to him for payment, he being authorized to settle the same.

PERRY BROWN.
URIAH PATTERSON.

The business to be continued as heretofore,

PERRY BROWN & SON.

Rochester Pa. Feb. 19, '67.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his house and lot in Beaver. The lot is 120 feet on Third street, and 300 feet back to an alley.—There is abundance of good fruit on the lot.—The house is a substantial brick building with eight rooms and good cellar, and is in the west end of town.

Also his farm of 107½ acres, known as the Joseph A. Wray farm; it is two miles north of Beaver—has good improvements, and is all underlaid with a threee foot vein of bituminous coal, for which there is a good market in the surrounding towns. Terms favorable, enquire of the subscriber in Beaver.

JOHN R. SLENTZ.

feb13'67—6t.

S. J. CROSS & CO.,

Second door above the Railroad,

NEW YORK STREET,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

A Complete and well Assorted Stock of

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
DeLAINSES, ALPACCAS,
COBURGS, FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS, Plain and Barred,
WOOL DeLAINES, all Colors,
BLACK SILK, TICKING,
TABLING, TOWELING,
CHECKS, JEANS,
TWEEDS, SATINETS,
CASSIMERE, BROADCLOTH,
CLOAKING,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

Men's and Boys'—a large stock of the latest styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's, Women's and childrens Gum Shoes, Carpet Shoes, &c.. &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Hardware.

A large and well assorted stock, consisting of

CUTLERY,

Carpenters' Tools, of all Kinds,

BUILDING HARDWARE, BUTTS,
STRAP HINGES, SCREWS,
SHUTTER HINGES, BOLTS,
LOCKS, NAILS, &c.

Window Glass,

Of all sizes, single and double strength.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to filling orders of Carpenters, Contractors and Builders for

HARDWARE,
GLASS AND NAILS,
LINSEED OIL,
BENZINE,
COAT'S PATENT DYER,
WHITE LEAD,
PUTTY,
PAINTS OF ALL COLORS,
GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

Painters will do well to examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Groceries.

A fresh and full supply constantly on hand at very lowest prices.

Choice Brands of

FLOUR,

IN BARRELS AND SACKS.

CARBON OIL,
LARD OIL,
QUEENSWARE,
STONE WARE, &c., &c.

☞ All heavy goods delivered free of charge. All kinds of grain and country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ S. J. CROSS is Conveyancer—Agent of Samuel Simes and the Rochester Land Co.—Also Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Remember the place:

CROSS' STORE,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE THE RAILROAD,

NEW YORK STREET,

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'67—1yr.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS

OFFER AT

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

CARPETS

A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab and Fancy colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over 200 different patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

All the best patterns in the market, with sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.

SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,

Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths

ENGLISH WOOLEN DRUGGETS,

In Bright Colors, 1¼, 2¾, 2, 8½, 3½, and 8¾ Yards Wide.

Woolen and Linen Crumb Cloths, English Wilton, and Velvet Rugs, Swiss Lace, and Application Curtains,

In patterns that are not to be found elsewhere

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

English and French Goods for Heavy Curtains,

NEW PATTERN CORNICES,

Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.—Will send careful and experienced upholsters to any part of the country to lay Carpets and put up Curtains, Shades, &c.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73
FIFTH STREET.

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice [feb20'67—3m.

HARDWARE STORE!!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

Also, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

jan2,'67.

Fall & Winter
GOODS!

I HAVE just received a new stock Goods, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct10'66 BRIDGEWATER.

Laughing Gas!!

COME all ye that have been suffering the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—*LAUGHING GAS*—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at as reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

AT MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS
PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1: Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty.

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec18,'65. J. MOORE.

E. A. WILSON. E. PENT. STEWART.

FALL & WINTER
BOOTS & SHOES,
WILSON & STEWART.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS, SLIPPERS and OVERSHOES,

that have ever been brought to this county. We would particularly call attention to our stock of

Mens' heavy kip, tap and double sole steel heeled Boots. French Calf, double sole and double upper sewed scotch bottom Boots.

Boys' Youths' and Children's heavy kip, tap and double sole copper tiped and steel heeled Boots.

Ladies' French kid and Morocco polish Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters of the latest styles.

Misses and Children's pegged and sewed polish Boots and Balmorals, of the latest styles, and a great variety of Children's copper tip. shoes.

Which we will sell *Wholesale and Retail*, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

We would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine our stock, compare our prices with other dealers, and satisfy themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
Oct3'65.—1y. ROCHESTER, PA.

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN

AND SWISS WATCHES,

DIAMONDS

AND FINE JEWELY,

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

FINE TABLE KNIVES,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS & BRONZES,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches.

No. 22, FIFTH STREET,
mar14'66—1y] *Pittsburg, Pa.*

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,
BANKER & BROKER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS.

☞ Highest price paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. [aug1'66:1y

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C. F. WINTER. ..... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND B DISON,

(Successors to C. F. Winter,)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. Broadway & Apple sts,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [Jan9'67.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of PETER SMALL, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Executor,
feb13'67. Brighton township.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store.)

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS.

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand.

ALSO, CIGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only.*

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

Aug. 29th, 1866—1y.

E. EDMUNDSON. W. R. BATEMAN. T. C. PERRINE.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO.

UPHOLSTERERS,

Nos. 96 & 98 Third st (near Wood)

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz:

Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Mouldings, Curtain Trimmings, Window Shades, Bedding, Pillows and Bolsters, Comforts, Blankets, Sheets and Slips, Cots, Springs and Mattresses of all kinds.

Steamboats and Hotels furnished on short notice.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Wall Papers, DECORATIONS, ETC.

dec19:4mo

BRIDGEWATER

Marble Works.

D. WOODRUFF,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

July 25, '66:1y D. WOODRUFF.

Dunseath & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches
CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE.
FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

56 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ A [illegible] American Watch Company's [illegible] [jly18'66:1y

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[illegible]ITTSBURG

NATIONAL PLOW CO.,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

ARE MANUFACTURING all the Varieties of

Steel and Cast Iron Plows

and would call the attention of the Farmers of Beaver county, wishing to purchase Plows or Plow Points, to the Superior Finish and Quality of our Work.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED ☜

The Points and Landsides fit the corresponding numbers of Pittsburg plows.

☞ Old plow castings bought. [apr18:1y

FLOUR.

A CHOICE LOT of Extra Family Flour just received and for sale by the bbl. or sack, at

A. S. HARVEY'S, Bridgewater.

PLEASE STOP!

And examine our large Stock of Winter Goods, to be closed out astonishing CHEAP.

TO READ THIS

Will be of great advantage to the people of Beaver county in purchasing GOOD GOODS at a GREAT REDUCTION.

AND CONSIDER

That we have bought our stock since the late decline; the same consisting of

French Merinos, Prints,
Coburgs, Flannels,
Paris Plaids, Tickings,
Poplins, Table Linen,
Poplin Stripes, Muslins,
Empress Cloth, Shawls,
All Wool Delaines, Blankets,
Delaines, Gloves,
Ginghams, Hoods & Scarfs,

Together with an endless variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which will positively be sold *regardless to cost, in order to close out our whole Stock.* In giving us a call, you will find us always in readiness to show our goods with pleasure, and then leave it to

YOUR OWN

Judgment. Finally, we would say that we guarantee full satisfaction regarding the quality of Goods, and particularly the extremely low prices of the same, both of these facts will be to your own

INTEREST.

We shall be happy to attend to all wishing to favor us with their patronage.

Very respectfully,

NELSON & ROESSLER,

In the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
NO. 87
Market St.,

(West Side, near Market House)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

having opened an entire new Stock of Goods, bought for *CASH*, are able to offer inducements that cannot be found in an old stock.

CALICOES for 12½ *cts. and upward.*
BLEACHED MUSLIN, 12½ *cts. and upward.*
TABLE LINENS, 50 *cts. and upward.*
CLEAN BLANKETS, $5,00.
IRISH LINENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, &c.

The stock will be found complete—*Goods Wholesale at Eastern Prices.* [feb13—3m.

NEW GROCERY STORE!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the people of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY STORE

in the building in which his Feed Store is now kept, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., where will be found an excellent assortment of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

Bedcords, Washtubs, Keelers, Tinware, and in fact every article usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

In connection with his Grocery, he still continues to keep his Flour and Feed Store, where the best articles in this line are constantly kept, and offered cheap for Cash or Produce.

jan9'67:1y SIMON SNITGER.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Has received a fresh supply of

Cranberries, Hominy
Canned Peaches, Turkey Prunes,
" Tomatoes, Layer Raisins.
" Green Corn, Seedless Raisins,
" Plums, English Currants,
Dried Corn, Goshen Cheese,
" Peaches, Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles, No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar, and Coffee.

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,
nov28 Bridge street, Bridgewater.

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICING IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF BEAVER COUUTY, will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business in this or counties adjoining.

Collections will be expeditiously made in all accounts upon all sorts of claims, either in this county and State or in more distant localities.

In Conveyancing, immediate attention will be given to the drawing of bonds, deeds, leases, articles of agreement, to the furnishing of abstracts of title, and to the careful preparation of all sorts of legal instruments.

Mortgages, judgments and other securities in all sums bought or sold.

☞ Office in building of Jos. C. Wilson, Esq., nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. [aug 15,'66

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE following appraisements of personal property to amount of $300, elected to be retained by Widows and Orphans, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, have been filed in the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed *nisi*.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Milo Barnes, dec'd., John McFall, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $299 99, retained by widow of George Wallace, dec'd., Robert Wallace, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Braden, dec'd., Ellen Brady, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of A. B. Jolly, dec'd., A. J. Jolly, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $295 00, retained by widow of James Montgomery, dec'd., John Stevenson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $266 70, retained by widow of Hugh Woods, dec'd., Benjamin Nowlan, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $279 00, retained by widow of George Engle, dec'd., Washington Engle, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $72 00, retained by widow of D. C. Wakefield, dec'd., John Abdel, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Stanton Gorden, dec'd., J. C. Ferguson, Ex'r.

Real estate to amount of $300, set apart and retained by widow of Joseph Vera, dec'd., J. C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Ralph W. Bassell, dec'd., Marmaduke Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of D. J. Campton, dec'd., Hannah Campton and G. C. Minnis, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James McMillen, dec'd., William Whan, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of John Londis, dec'd., Robt Temple, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $297 87, retained by widow of John D. Stokes, dec'd., Elizabeth B. Stokes, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Davis, dec'd., S. H. and W. J. Davis, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $84.65, retained by widow of John Neely, dec'd, James Neely, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Michael Keller, dec'd. F. Le Gouten, Adm'r.

Real estate and personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of S. H. Douds, dec'd., Rachel Douds, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $189 00, retained by the widow of Ira Blanchard, dec'd., C. B. Hurst and S. H. Darragh, Adm'rs.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 20th of March next, to shew cause if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

JOHN A. FRAZIER,
feb27'67—tc. Clerk.

PROPOSALS

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip

FOR SALE.

THE Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the Scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
mar6,'67—6t. Surveyor General
For the Board of Commissioners.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE Spring term of the Hookstown Select School will open March 26, 1867. The school will be under the charge of competent teachers, who will spare no labor to make it a first class institution. All branches usually taught in such schools will receive attention, and every facility will be offered the Student for obtaining a knowledge of Mathematics, the Sciences and Classics.

Boarding and rooms will be furnished for Students in the town at most reasonable rates. Rooms for self boarding, can be obtained if desired.

Rates of tuition for term of fourteen weeks: Classics with higher Mathematics, $10 00; higher Mathematics and Sciences, $8 00; Primary branches, $6 00.

A. H. CALVERT, A. B., Prin.
M. M. PATTERSON, Ass't.

feb13'67—3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale his houses and lot in Beaver, Pa. The property is known as the "Hugh Anderson property," consisting of one lot, one Brick Dwelling House, one Frame Dwelling House and a Large Store-room and Warehouse. The brick contains eight, and the frame twelve rooms. The whole property is in good repair, and all necessary out-buildings are attached. Water at the door. The property will be sold together, or separately, as purchasers may desire. If not sold before the 20th of March, the brick will be for rent.

feb6'67.—tf. W. & W. H. JOHNSTON.

PHILLIPSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, in Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, Pa., situated near the Ferry Landing.—The Lot is 60 by 120 feet, on which is erected a very comfortable Dwelling House, with 6 rooms; a frame stable and other out-houses. The garden is filled with some choice fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., and worth at present $1,500, but will be sold at a bargain if applied immediately to R. SIEGLE,

42 Fifth street, Pittsburg, or
JOHN LINNENBRINK,
fe27'67. Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

Union Hotel,

BEAVER, PA.

J. B. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. April 4, 1866.—1y.